WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1884.

Amusements To-day. Rijon Opera House-Orphres and Empilies AP, M Rijon Opera Roose-Orphes and English & P. M.
Castina-The Barnet Street, F.P. M.
Fails's Theories-Street, F.P. M.
Grand Opera House-District Folia, Jand & P. M.
Madison Square English Principle Street
Med Park Theories-That Stat. Sand & P. M.
Niblo's Garden Richard IV. 2 and 4 P. M.
New York Connedy Chemitre Fun on the Bristot, 2 and
Recorder Chemical Control of the P. M.
New York Connedy Chemitre Fun on the Bristot, 2 and
Recorder Chemical Control of the Recorder Control of the Rec New York Connedy Theratre—Fur on the British.
People's Theatre—The Printer Wall. 2 and 8 P. H.
Star Theatre—Wated, a Patier. 8 P. M.
I herater County e-clarithing tentral as B.F. M.
Their Theatre—Debrin, p. P. M.
Tony Protects Theatre—Victy by M.
Colon Square Theatre—Specific. 8 P. M.
Wallack's Theatre—Specific. 8 P. M.
23 Av. Cheatre—Specific. 8 P. M.
23 Av. Cheatre—Specific. 8 P. M.

Advertising Bates.

5th Av. Theatre-Confusion 5 P. M. 14th St. Theatre-Laur Poils 5 P. M.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertis ing: large type, 50 cents; and preferred positions, 50 cents to \$2.50, according to classification.

WERLLY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Forests.

We invite the attention of the readers of THE SUN to the appeal which the Chamber of Commerce committee upon the Adirondack forests addresses to the people of this State. and which will be found in another column of this paper.

The dangers which threaten the water supply of our rivers are pointed out, and the necessity for immediate and comprehensive action on the part of the Legislature to stop the devastation now working the ruin of the Adirondack forests is explained. The committee has very naturally and sensibly reached the conclusion that sufficient protection for the forests and streams cannot be secured by the bill now before the Legislature. and that something more is needed to place the commercial interests of the State beyond the reach of the dangers with which they are now menaced through the destruction of these forests. The committee takes the ground that the bill already introduced is based upon insufficient and inaccurate information; that a matter of such immense importance to the whole community should not be thus superficially acted upon; and that the magnitude of the interests involved demands the most careful and thorough investigation before it can be figally disposed of,

No one, indeed, is satisfied with the report or he special Senate committee or with the bill based upon this report, and the feeling is general throughout the State that an attempt has been made by means of this bill to prevent any legislative action at all commensurate with the necessities of the case or which could in any way interfere with the views of private landowners. The committee is satisfied that nothing will be accomplished by the passage of Mr. Lansing's bill, and it appeals to the people of this State to cooperate directly with it in inducing the Legislature to consider this whole matter fairly and independently.

This appeal should not be made in vain. These men, representing the great commercial interests of the State, have no selfish motives in this matter. They desire to promote the welfare of the State in the best manner, and nothing more. They are publicspirited and patriotic citizens. They have no ambition to gratify, and no private ends to further. With them it is a duty to devote their time and their resources to accomplishing the protection of the North Woods, because they believe that the protection of the North Woods is necessary to the prosperity of the community. Such unselfish motives merit admiration and respect. This committee stands out in bold relief against the group of manufacturers, landowners, and lobbyists now intent, from selfish and interested motives, upon preventing any legislation for the protection of the Adirondack forests. To enable it to earry out successfully its measures, the committee asks the cooperation and assistance of the people of this State. It should not ask in vain. No uncertain sound should be borne to Albany. The people should now let it be longer consent to allow the destruction of these forests to continue, or the water routes

of the State to be endangered. hearty thanks and the prompt support of every citizen of this State.

The Pretended Benjamin Letter.

Nothing but the strongest external testimony could justify imputing to ex-Senator JUDAH P. BENJAMIN the authorship of the ætter published by the Tribune from advance sheets of THURLOW WEED'S blogcaphy and reprinted in The Sun. The evidence supplied by the document itself is plainly irreconcilable with such an hypothesis. Neither is it conceivable that a man possessed of Mr. Benjamin's intellect, commanding direct access to the diplomatic oughly conversant with the feelings of the Southern people, should dream that anything could be accomplished by addressing to a commercial agent a communication mendacious and puerite in substance and contemptible in tone

There are at least four objections, each of them decisive, to the hasty assumption that the former Senator from Louisiana was the "BENJAMIN" to whom the writer of the anonymous letter desired that the British Consul's answer should be addressed. In the first place, any man whose caution withheld him from "eigning his name for fear of an accident" would, unless smitten with idiocy, suggest that the reply, to be left for an indefinite period under the eyes of the employees in the Consui's office, should bear some fletitious superscription instead of his own surname. In the second place, Senator BENJAMIN, at a time when the Southern States were conspicuously represented in President Buchanan's Cabinet, and when Southern Senators were the unchallenged leaders of Washington society, had immensurably better opportunities of confidential conference with the official agents of the British Foreign Office than any which a Consul could procure for him. No one would know better than the Senator that from the point of view of a British Minister for Foreign Affairs Consuls are merely commercial agents, and that any attempt on their part to encroach upon diplomatic functions would so received with a reprimand that would make their ears tingle. But it may be urmised that Mr. BENJAMIN had reaon to believe it would be safer to abuilt a treasonable proposal to the Birlish Consul at New York than to the diplomatic representatives of the British Government at Washington. This supposition is refuted by the letter itself, whose speeific object is to obtain through the Consul's good offices the means "of properly approaching her Majesty's Minister" at the Federal capital. Is there anything more preposterous than the notion that Mr. Bex- | But, according to the estimates of the engi-

JAMIN would go so far out of his way to seek what he had under his hand? As well might one of her Majesty's Privy Council who wished to confer with Mr. Lowell apply for an introduction through the American Consul at Liverpool.

Aside from these obvious earmarks of absurdity on the face of the hypothesis attributing this letter to Mr. BENJAMIN, a still more conclusive objection may be based on the proposition set forth in this precious document, namely, that the slave States, which are meekly designated as "National Prodigals," should, " on certain conditions, return to their allegiance to Great Britain, their mother country." Not even by his worst enemies was Mr. Benjamin ever pronounced a fool, and he cannot, therefore, have been guilty of the stupendous folly lavelyed in such a proposition. An avowal of the outlined in the letter would project have killed the secession movement in the bud, nor would the "conditions," on which the most abject Tory in the Southern States must have insisted, have been for a moment entertained by Great Britain. A recognition of their right to hold slaves would have been the price demanded by the Southern planters for that acknowledgment of British sovereignty to which according to the author of this pretended BENJAMIN letter, they were favorably inclined. But a man like Senator BENJAMIN would be perfectly aware that no British Minister-not even Mr. GLADSTONE, who at an, early stage of his public life defended tion to disown its humanitarian professions

-would dare to ask the British naand recede from the high ground taken in the emancipation of the West India blacks. Suppose, however, that a cynical, unscrupuous politician like Lord PALMERSTON might have been willing to connive at a disgrace ful sacrifice of principle for the sake of rein corporating the Southern States with the British empire, the Southern planters them selves would have treated the proffer of such a bargain with derision. From the Revolutionary war down to the present hour there has been scarcely a trace among the South ern people of the curious reaction in favor of the same quantity of water. British institutions and ideas which began at the North within ten years after peace was signed, which shaped the foreign policy of the Federal party during the French revolution and our own war of 1812, and which

has of late years culminated among certain coteries of our North Atlantic cities in a sickly and grovelling, though abortive, imitation of English usages, tastes, idioms, and manners. The Southern planter had his faults, but a willingness to abjure from motives of self-interest the essential principles of democracy was not one of them; neither was his native standard of right conduct and good breeding and seemly speech debased by affectations which imply a lack of self-respect. His traditional principles and his high spirit would have made him look with incurable repulsion on the scheme set forth in the alleged Benjamin letter, and according to which withdrawal from the Inion was to be but a preface to the epudiation of his Revolutionary forefathers and a humble prayer for readmission among the loval subjects of the British Crown. The bare announcement or vague inkling of such humiliating intentions

would have raised a storm of wrath and scorn at the Congress in Montgomery, and would have ruined the cause of secession among the countrymen of Washington, Jeffer-SON and PATRICK HENRY in the Virginia Convention. Nor was there any moment in the civil war itself when the disclosure of a design to turn over the Southern States to the British Government would not have caused the armies of the Confederacy to melt like snow in midsummer.

All these things must have been more horoughly and vividly comprehended by Senator BENJAMIN in August, 1860, than they are by us to-day, and it is, therefore, quite incredible that he should have penned the foolish letter attributed to him by Thublow WEED's biographer.

A New Source of Water Supply.

The Ramapo scheme of water supply for New York is explained in a very fueld and interesting manner in a report just made by Col. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, the President of the company which has the enterprise in at the State election in 1881. that associating they are thoroughly inter- hand. Pursuant to the provisions of chap. ested in this subject, and that they can no | 512 of the Laws of 1883, this company has submitted to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund its proposal for the construction of an aqueduct from the Ramano River to the The Chamber of Commerce deserves the northern boundary line of this city. A peculiar feature of this scheme is that the aqueduct is to be built without cost to the city, and is to be completed within two years from the date of the contract. In other words, the city will neither incur debt nor assume responsibility of any kind for the construction of the work. The sole condition precedent required by the company is that the city shall obligate itself to pay for each and every mition galions of water, which shall be delivered according to contract, the actual cost, during the year eighteen hundred and eighty-two, of each million gallons sup-

plied to the city from the Croton system. The source from which the supply would be drawn, it is well known, is the mountain representatives of foreign powers, and ther- region of the upper Ramapo, situated in the counties of Rockland and Orange, on the west side of the Hudson, and close to the New Jersey line. It enjoys the great advantage of being at an elevation varying from 500 feet to 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, and hence the head of water would be high. Mountain lakes, some of them at nearly a thousand feet above the sea level, everywhere abound, and can be converted, at comparatively small expense, into storage reservoirs of large capacity. Add to these a few artificial reservoirs, constructed elsewhere, and Col. Conkling calculates that an aggregate amount of storage equal to

17,000,000,000 gallons can be secured. The water so collected will be con- yed in pipes or by the brook channels to the main conduit, which will commence at Augusta, in Orange county, seven miles to the north of the New Jersey line, and extend to the west shore of the Hudson, near Piermont. There it will cross the river, thence running over the highlands of Westchester county, and finding its terminus at the northern line of the city. It will be 31 miles in length, have an hydraulic fall of 132 feet, and, starting at 432 feet above tide level, will terminate with an hydraulic elevation of 300 feet above that level. The Hudson will be crossed by we lines of very thick cast-iron pipe, laid at a considerable distance from each other, in trenches excavated below the bed of the river, and protected by a grillage of timber, plank, and stone from the dragging anchors

Col. Conkling calls attention to the rapidity with which the work can be completed because of the simplicity of the plans and the absence of obstacles of great magnitude. The chief delay would be caused by the neconsity of obtaining about 15,000 tons of Iron and steel plates for the main conduit and about 5,000 tons of east-iron pipes for crossing the Hudson. In addition, 1,500 feet of tunnel must be cut through a mountain ridge and a summit cut of two miles in length by 22 feet in depth must be made.

neer, the whole work can be finished and the aqueduct put in operation within two years. As to the quality of the water there seems to be no question. It must be remarkably good, because the soil of the watershed contains no deleterious matter, and, the region

being both uninhabited and uninhabitable, no appreciable pollution of the water seems to be possible. As to the quantity obtainable indisputable computations show that it would be one million gallons daily from each square mile of the eighty-one square rolles of the Ramapo watershed. A small adjoining area may also be drawn upon, and the supply raised to one hundred million guilons a day. If the Ramapo system is extended still further, so as to draw upon the waters of the Walkill valley, the Neversink, and the Catskills, the supply will be increased to more than eight hundred million gallons daily

according to Col. Conkling's estimates. Having thus explained the general scheme and shown its advantages, Col. Conkling proceeds to outline three plans for furnishing water to the city in accordance with it The first proposes a daily supply of 50,000,000 gallons, the second of 100,000,000 gallons, and the third and additional quantity of not less than 700,000,000 gallons, the amount to be furnished depending on the limitation or extension of the sources of supply, as we have

already described. Under the first plan water might be furnished for the extinguishment of fires solely. A three feet main would bring the water across the Harlem River and carry it through Tenth, Eighth, and Fourth avenues. and through Broadway to the Battery From that main cross pipes would carry the supply east and west to the rivers at suitable and necessary intervals The water in these pipes would stand everywhere in the city at a pressure equal to at east 300 feet above the tide level until the fire hydrants were opened. If there was a great conflagration, then of course the demands of the steam fire engines would reduce that head but it would be much greater than the head in the new Croton pipes under the same circumstances, and provided they furnished

Supposing that forty engines were drawing on the supply, the head of water above the street level in the Ramapo and new Croton pipes respectively would be as fol-

lows at the different points named:	
Ramapa	Crote
Test.	Feet
Fifty-ninth street	
Forty-seventh street 2.5	
Thirty-fourth atreet	
Twenty third street 234	
Fourteenth street	
Houston street. 214	
Canni street242	
Harday street. 216	
Whitehall street	
Dest the continues of south and south a first	12

But the amount of water required for fire is very small as compared with the total consumption -hardly as much in a year as the city uses for ordinary purposes in a day. It is true that Col. CONKLING suggests the Ramapo supply, even if it is limited to fifty million gallons a day, need not be confined to the extinguishment of fires; but to our mind no plan should be considered at all which proposes to so confine it. As he sug gests, the Ramapo water could be introduced into the Croton pipes wherever and whenever an increased head was required. That ought

to be done if the new supply is introduced. The second plan, involving a daily supply of 100,000,000 gallons, would vastly increas the comfort of the city, even if the quantity furnished by the Croton aqueduct was not increased; while the third plan, for furnishing an aggregate of 800,000,000 gallons daily would give New York an unequalled supply

The Democrats sometimes wonder why the Republicans so often prevail over them in spite of serious obstacles.

Is it because the Republicans are smart? Look at the present political situation in his State:

GROVER CLEVELAND'S majority of 200,000 reduced in one year to a Democratic plurality of 16,000, although the people, Republicans and Democrats alike, know that the Governor is an honest man and an intelligent officer; a Republican Legislature at Albany, and among the Senators At REPT DAGGETT from Brooklyn, the very home and hotbed of reform. Among the Assemblymen, James W. HUSTED, who was rejected by his own party

Investigating a Democratic Commissioner of Public Works in this city.

Investigating our Democratic Sheriff. Investigating our Democratic County Clerk. Investigating a Democratic Register who ins been in office less than a month.

We do not notice that any Republican officeholders are undergoing investigation. All this time a scheme for another citizens' movement next autumn in the interest of the

Republican party is being carefully nursed. The absolute power of appointing and removing heads of departments will probably e conferred upon the Mayor to be chosen at the next municipal election. It therefore be comes of great importance to the Republicans to secure the patronage which they would obtain by electing a Mayor this fall. They cannot do this alone, but they hope to succeed with the aid of the independent vote which will follow a citizens' movement. So we see among the counsel for the Republican investigating committees Mr. WHITRIDGE, who always figures in such movements, and Mr. Charles P. Miller, another zealous reforming spirit, who has discovered terrible evils in the Government of New York since he ceased to hold office under it.

No wonder the New York Republicans are

This is the winter of Democratic discontent.

The Legislative Investigations in this

City. In respect to the Register, Sheriff, and County Clerk, the committees of the Legislature now conducting the investigations in

this city may well inquire and report: First, whether these officers properly perform the duties they were elected to discharge Secondly, whether they charge or receive fees not warranted by law, or in excess of

the amounts allowed by law. Of course the inquiries already made into the official incomes of Messrs. Reilly, Da-VIDSON, and KEENAN have excited considerable interest, because they have called publie attention afresh to the objectionable features of the fee system; but the facts brought out are by no means new. The figures have been approximately known for years. They have been published by the newspapers again and again, and the substitution of fixed salaries for the method of compensation by fees

has been proposed just as often. On the wisdom of such a change in every use where it is practicable the Legislature cannot be in any real doubt. It would not be any plainer if the investigating committees stayed here till July.

Of the joint resolution permitting Ensign REYNOLDS to necept an honorary decoration from the Austrian Government, it is only fair to say that it stands on an entirely different footing from resolutions allowing sundry Rear Admirals to accept valuable gifts from foreign potentates for their simple presence at court ceremonies.

REYNOLDS was the gallant young officer of the Constellation who received from the Treas-

ury Department the gold life-saving medal anhorized by an act of Congress for saving, about four years ago, twelve persons from the Austrian bark Olivo. The account given by the department showed that two boats started for the rescue, but one was driven back by the dangerous sea. REYNOLDS, who commanded the other, forced her near the wreck, and in two trips took off nine persons. At dusk, three mained; and Revsones insisted on going back to get them, and did it. Pinally, he per formed the perilous feat of swimming through a henvy sea to the Olivo, since his own boat would have been stove by going alongside, and setting her aftre, so that her hulk might not

endanger navigation,
The Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York and the Humane Society of Massahusetts both gave REYNOLDS gold medals for this net of heroism, and it can be easily understood why the Austrian Government should consider that it receives rather than confers a favor in being allowed to add its own customary tribute to gallantry for this act of saving the lives of twelve of its people.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, intimates that Mr. RANDALL is " mean enough to want to held back his bills to fight the tariff bills." This is a misconception. Whether he will approve or oppose the tariff bills can only be known on their presentation in the House; but, whatever they may be, he has no desire to prevent the fullest discussion of their principles and their details to the end that they may be understood by the country and that the decision with regard to them may be as deliberate and intelligent as possible.

The idea of smothering the tariff debate by any parliamentary device is utterly foreign to Mr. RANDALL and his friends. They wish to have the matter squarely presented, thoroughly considered, and decisively acted upon. There may be men in the country who wish to dodge this question, but SAMURL J. RANDALL is no one of them.

The Secretary of War has made his appliention for the appropriation which is necessary for the removal of Flood Rock. Four hundred and twenty thousand dollars ought to make a very handsome explosion in the East River next autumn, and front seats in the vicinity should be at a premium

The difficulties of France multiply. Twenty-seven citizens of Pennsylvania have formed a secret, oath-bound brotherhood, and have bound themselves to buy no French goods and to boycott all dealers therein, until France shall have taken off her embargo on our pork.

Gen. HAZEN assumes the paternity of r joint resolution just introduced into Congres to print an extra edition of 5,000 copies of the Chief Signal Officer's report for 1882. The proceeding will cost \$8,825, and as the resolution empowers the Public Printer to contract for the illustrations to the work with the person now furnishing those used in the Congres sional edition, the whole proceeding has the aspect of an expedient whereby the latter in dividual may get some more money for illus trations for which he has already been more than well paid. What possible need can there be, anyhow, of a new and large edition of a volume which, whatever its latent merit as work of fiction, can have no rank as a work of widespread utility?

Ex-Policeman WILLIAM CONBOY, who is under sentence of death for the murder of PETER KEENAN, is said to indulge a confident belief that he will be reprieved. It is to be feared that Connov still shares with a large proportion of the police the conviction that the aking of life by a policeman is a quasi-judicial act to which the law ordinarily applicable in cases of murder does not apply. Connov's explation of his crime may serve a useful pur pose in weakening this and other hurtful traditions of "the force."

The sixteenth annual convention of the Woman Suffrage Association will be held in Washington on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of March next. There will be two public sessions every day, and the principal advocates of woman uffrage will be present to discuss the ques ions that may be presented. The call is signed by ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, SUSAN B. AN-THONY, MAY WRIGHT SEWALL, and JANE H. SPOFFORD, officers of the association.

THE SUN'S astronomer lectured on the idereal systems last evening before the American Astronomical Society. It was his first lee ture, but he had, as usual, a large audience and was heard, as he deserved to be, with attention and interest.

On Dec. 3, 1832, in the regular course of usiness, THE SUN published a letter What is this Republican Legislaturedoing? | Louisville correspondent, who is one of the best known and most honorable newspaper men in Kentucky, containing an account of a divorce suit, wherein the statement appeared that Mr. John Shelby had married a sister of the woman who was sued, and both women were spoken of as reputed to be illegitimate children of the friend of a gentleman who had adopted them.

> Our attention has recently been called to this publication for the first time, and upon inquiry of our correspondent we learn that the statenent was sent to us over his name by an as sistant in whom he had great confidence and whom he trusted to put the letter into shape for transmission by telegraph, but who inserted the matter we have mentioned without any authority from him or any warrant whatsoever. We are further assured by our Louisville correspondent that the imputation of lilegitimacy against Mrs. Shelby or of any relationship between her and the defendant in the divorce suit is without foundation in fact, and we retract the same, and regret that it should have found its way into our columns.

> This we should have done long since if any complaint or intimation of the error had ever reached us before.

Mrs. Robert E. Lee to Gen. Scott. From the Macon Telegraph and Messenger

The following letter from Mrs. Lee is now published for the first line. Mrs. Lee was well informed as to her great busined's views, and would not have sent tien. Scotl such a letter had there here such a scotle. It was and describes in his recently published.

ARLINGTON, May 5, 1861.
My Dean General: Hearing that you desired to see is account of my hashand's reception in Richmond. have sent if to you. No honors can reconcile us to this fratricidal war, which we would have laid down on lives freely to aver! Sor can it ever terminate now till every heart in the whole South ceases to heat or they ob-tain the justice they demand. Whatever may happen, I feet that I may expect from your kindness all the pro-tection you can in honor afford. More I would not ask nor expect. Nothing can ever make me forget your kind appreciation of Mr. Lee. If you knew all, you would not think so hardly of him. Were it not that I ould not add one feather to his load of care, nothing ould induce me to abandon my home. Oh! that you ould command peace to our distracted country! Yours sadness and serrow.

To Lieut Gen. Scott.

No Water to Run the Mill. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec. Your igorous editorial on the "Upper Hudson River" at racted my attention from the fact that on a smalle scale I have observed the most disastrons effects of de county, near Goshen (that favored land famous for its band-one women, smart iswvers good butter, and fast hardese, in 1850 stood a flour and feed mill. Many months of the year it was rin might and day. Timber was wanted by the Fire Railway, all one long winter the axysammed, trees disappeared, and the little running streams likewise. Soon islands commenced to dot the large sheet of water above the milling on half time. At 1852 fine front models wheel farmed but two or three days for formal the large sheet and the large sheet and the milling on the water of a running, functional brook a large lake, a body fine formal transity days and the sold instructions trook a large lake, a body fine strength of the past the old histories, foundings will sa thing of the past. Philadelphia, Jan 28.

A Bostonian Says Buston is Doing Well. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You say a to-day's paper that " it is probably true that the Boson Art Club will perish unless if sets up a bar." Permit me to say in reply that the club is to a highly

respectous condition in every way atthough that branch is doing very well in art, although that branch is it which permans to the "restoration" of antiques has at been cultivated as in your city.

Thou's you think you had better wait five or ien years effore you New Yorkers joke about art in Baston! Buston! All C. Buston! Bas. C.

ARTHUR IN PERMATETVANIA.

The Werry that Accompanies the Need

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29,-There is serious trouble, and plenty of it, in store for President Arthur respecting appointments to the Federal offices in this city. The commissions of United States Attorney and Pension Agent expired some weeks ago, and are yet unfilled; term of office of the United States Marshal expires in April, and Collector of Customs and Postmaster about July 1 of this year. The United States Attorney, John K. Valentine, of good old Quaker stock, and Pension Agent, tien, Horatio Sickel, are both performing the duties of their respective offices, and will continue to do so until their successors are ap pointed; in the mean time Judge Kelley has almost entirely neglected the interests iron and quinine before the Ways and Means Committee in order to devote his undivided and eloquent efforts to the reappointment of Gen, Sickel to the pension agency; and Con-

and eloquent efforts to the reappointment of Gen. Sickel to the pension agency: and Congressmen Bingham, CNeill, and Harmer have united with "Brewster, Attorney-General," to secure the recappointment of Mr. Valentine as United States Attorney.

Against that formidable array of eloquence, influence, and ruffled shirt fronts, three practical fellows in political affairs—M. S. Quay. Thos. V. Cooper, and Chris Magee—have squared themselves, and the outcome of the set-to is waited for with anxiety all over the State and throughout south 3-rey. Quay. Cooper, and Magee are heartly tiring of a schedule politics, and when they met her, last week to fix a time for holding the State Convention, they concluded to do nothing for President Arthur unless he made appointments to suit them. Quay, Cooper, and Magee plainly told the President that without their help not one of the Republican Congressmen could be returned from Philadelphia: that all of them combined, with Brewster added, were unable to elect a single delegate to the National Convention, and that unless Silas Petit was appointed United States Attorney, and Col. A. Wilson Nort's Ponsion Agent, the President must look to Browster and his Congressional alities from Philadelphia to secure delegates for him in the Chicago Convention.

It is clearly an embagrassing position. The

ter and his Congressional alites from Philadelphia to secure delegates for him in the Chicago Convention.

It is clearly an embarrassing position. The people generally want Valentine and Sickel reappointed: Quay, Cooper, and Magree demand that these offices shall be given to their friends, and, failing in that, they do not hesitate to say that the Harrisburg Convention in Abril will teach the President a losson in "practical polities" that will astound even him.

President Arthur is also an adept in "practical polities" that will astound even him.

President Arthur is also an adept in "practical polities," and he knows how greatly it would be to his advantage to have Pennsylvanis, with her 58 votes in the National Convention, thus early in April to lead off for him; but Cameron, Quay & Co. were badly fooled by Hayes and Garrield, and they are tired of Sunday school polities. They know that if the President fails to comply with their demand now, there will be no likelihood of their securing the Postmastership and Collector of Customs a few months hence. It is not improbable that the President has his doubts about Cameron; it is only reasonable to suppose that the natural preference of the Sennator would be for the uncle of his wife, and Arthur knows that Senator Cameron married the favorite niece of John Sherman.

Brewster, Attorney-General, "is anxious to go to Chicago as a delegate at large, and when he intimated as much to Quay the latter said he would see what Kelley could do to send him ill rewster) there, and "Brewster, Attorney-General," is mad, and not without cause.

THE ADMINISTRATION CONSIDERED SOCIALLY.

Lond Sounds of Dissatisfaction at the No

From the Courier Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Our national capital as a greevance, and is given to the frequent discussion hereof. The residents of the most fashionable set do not take much interest in the grievance, but officials and their families do. The grievance is that the President entertains less and has the White House open less fre-quently than any President known to this generation. Thus far he has had no reception at all since last Peb-ruary, except that on New Year's Day of this year, and o dinner parties either. Usually by this time i January both day and evening receptions, as well as dinners and other cutertainments, including re-freshments, such as lunch parties, have been given at the White House. But there have been grave complaints, not only about the infrequency of en-tertainments at the White House, but also, when they have been given, as to the lack of interest shown by he host in those attending them. He has been tardy in eginning them at the appointed time, and has ofter arely raised his eyes to look at those who have passed before him to shake his hand. Special receptions were riven in the spring of 1882. One was for the army and savy and diplomatic corps, and another for Justices of all the United States and the higher District of Columbia courts, members of both Houses of Congress, and the diplomatic corps. To each of these the members of the foreign legations were compelled to come in court dresses, because they were invited through the State Department, which was wholly unprecedented, except on some special occasions, such as New Year's Day. This was apparently done to make the receptions appear

williant but no refreshments were given But the dismay was capped when all the highest of cials, including both Houses of Congress, the member of the diplomatic corps, and a number of private citi cent belonging to the most fashionable cliques were in vited by card, in the President's name, to the Executive Mansion for Tursday evening, May 2, 1882, from 8 to 10 c'clock. All were invited, but not a few, including again members of the foreign legations, did not get their invitations until the afternoon of the day the solve was to occur. Certain of the diplomats told me day; so, of course, they could not attend. But although the President himself had fixed the hour of 8 for this card reception, when he might as easily have named 9 or 10 had he preferred so doing, he did not eat his dinner any earlier than usual, and so his invited guests, who came at the appointed time, were kept waiting over half an hour at the entrance door of the White House before being admitted, which, as the evening was very cold for this season, they found particularly disagree able. When admitted, the gentlemen were shown into the private dining room to take off their wraps, and the ladies into the state dining room, the same as at public receptions, which was disappointment number one, for it settled the question at once that no supper could be

There has been no card reception given at the White House since then, but there were special ones for cer-tain people last winter, and they were finished off by one il asked through the newspapers only, while Justices of all the courts were notified in writing, through the Attorney-General, that the President would receive then on a certain evening, and the diplomatic corps were again notified through the State Department. Very few senators and Representatives attended the reception, as they were so indignant at the manner of their invitation I have given this recapitulation of the causes for the great grievance of our society, because this ground is a frequently gone over in conversations at receptions this winter, when complaints are being preferred that the President is not entertaining at all. I can give no adequate idea, however, of the indignation many are expressing, especially as the President has accepted a nany invitations to dinner already, and has go ral solress here, and this week has gone to New York to

For Mevenue Only-The True Free Trade

From the Brooklyn Engle Nothing is clearer to our mind than the duty which the Democratic party owes to itself and to the country under the present circumstances. The popular demand is for a reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis, and for the climination of its protective features That is a proposition too plain to be misundersto because it is so plain, the attempt to befog it by subtle distinctions and ambiguous phraseology condemns the man who makes the attempt to the suspicion of insincerity and cowardice. A tariff for revenue only means a tariff accommodated to the needs of the Treasury and

Hackensack Politicians Fxeited.

The excitement occasioned by the refusal of the Hackeneack Constery authorities to allow the inter-ment of Sexion Bars was very tame compared to the consternation in political circles here ever tiox Abbett's message on the subject. That document was almost the such topic of conversation to-day, and, coming as if did without warning, both parties were greatly confused. The Republicans, who expected to make capital out of the refusal because the Democratic Coroner was the chief objector, were at less for arguments, and at the active Democrats, while violently demounting the tion-ernor's conduct, were sta loss to account for it. Some thought the actes upon migriformation, without declared that it was a bold assumption of authority and wholly unwarranted by the insignificance of the case.

A Sieighing Party Missing. Boston, Jan. 29 .- J. M. Riford, a merchant of

BOSTON, Jahl, 28, -3, M. Isilord, a interchant of Morial. Essex county, New York, accompanied by his wife and two young daughters, started for his father's homes and expected to read his destination on the Source, and expected to read his destination on the Source, and their friends frat hat they are at the bettern of Lake Champiain or frozen to death under the snow in the Green Mountains.

A Titled Englishman Entertained.

A cocking main was fought for the edifica

TEREMENT CIGAR MAKING.

is an iolicy.

The manufacture of eights or preparation of tobacce, in any form in any rooms or apartments which in the city of New York, are used as dwellings for the purpose of tiving, sleeping, or doing any household work therein, a hereby prohibited.

No part of any section of any floor in any tenement house in the city of New York in which the manufacture of cigars or the preparation of tobacco is carried on shall be used for dwelling purposes.

The act was passed by the last Legislature

under pressure from the trades unions of this

city. It is entitled "An act to improve the pub-

lie health by prohibiting, Ac." It met with no favor from the Board of Health, and in January

last the Board passed resolutions saying that,

CAN THIS BE TRUE?

Tariff for Revenue Only Said to be Break

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.-A New England Dem

crat, visiting in Washington, has within a week talked

onfidentially with Messrs Morrison, Randall, Carlisle

pass the House this winter. Some corrections may be made in the present law, but no general reduction can be successful. Mr. Morrison tells him that he will introduce a bill, but he has slight hopes of its passage.

Mr. Randall will oppose any such scheme. Behind

in are et least forty Democrats who will resist such

constantly receiving assurances that their position is

From Georgia yesterday a memorial arrived, signed by eaders of the party there. They protest that the grow-

ective system. Randolph Tucker says that the grow

ing feeling in Virginia for a high tariff astonishes hur

vania, Ohio, and Indiana the Democratic Representatives are pleading that the committal of the party to tariff reduction will insure these States to the Republi-cans this fall.

Senator Voorhees, within a day or two, has informed

his friends that if Morrison and Carlisle are allowed to control the action of the House, Indiana is sure to re-place him in the Senate by a Republican, notwithstand-

ing his own tariff views.

One straw which has attracted attention is the large

majority given Mr. Rockwell in the recent election in Massachusetts. This is regarded as proof that New

England has little sympathy with the free trade plat

This will not affect the Morrison chane for its mem

bers confess that on their platform all New England is absolutely sure for the Republicans. They are waiting

for the returns from the Kansas election to fill Mr. Has

kell's vacant seat. They expect them to show that in the West an overhauling of the tariff is wanted. But in

all the Northwest the Republicans are willing to make

This confidence is seen and appreciated by the Randall

tioned above says that this contingency is allowed by

the free traders, whose hope lies in the West and South

THE ADIRONDACK FORESTS.

An Appeal for their Preservation.

of the past. The removal of the forests from the water

sheds of the rivers of northern New York has already greatly changed the character of these streams. They

longer flow constantly and regularly. The upper

Hudson and the Monawk are now, as compared with a

period not yet remote, insignificant streams. The water of the Black River is now, in ordinary sensons, entirely consumed in supplying the Eric Canal. If the destruc-

tion of these forests is allowed to go on, these streams

must continue to dwindle in volume. The navigation of the upper Hudson will be interfered with, the numerous factories which now obtain their power from the Adi

rondack waters will suffer, and the Eric Canal will be

These dangers are imminent; the destruction of these

forests has never before been so great; in a very few

years they will have disappeared forever, and irrepar

able injury will have been done. If they are to be saver

they must be saved now. Delay is fatal.

Two bills, by which it is hoped that relief from the

langers of forest destruction may be attained, have

been presented for the consideration of the Legislature

The first of these bills originates from a committee ap-pointed by the last Legislature to consider the expe

diency of active State action to protect the Adirondack forests. This bill provides for the appointment of offi-

cers to manage lands already belonging to the State within certain definite limits. The information upon

which this bill has been prepared seems to us insufficient

and unestisfactory. No provision is made for the ac-

mirement by the State of any lands now the property of private owners, which may be just as essential to control the water supply of any stream, and hence the

destruction of forests upon lands needed for their pre-

ervation may continue with the same license as a

of now the property of the State, no matter what the

lature.

The second of these bills provides for such action, and
the collection and publication of full information on this

location with reference to important streams may be

the fight this year on the tariff issue.

To the People of the State of New York:

legislation. The protectionists among the Det will not be dragooned into Morrison's camp. To

endorsed by their constituents.

form of the Democrats.

The second section of the act runs thus:

Section One of the Prohibitory Law Beclared

Alleged Election Outrages. The Court of Appeals has declared the first WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- The Senate this morning took up Senator Sherman's resolution section of the Tenement House Cigar act to be unconstitutional, reversing the decisions of ordering an investigation into the alleged elecion outrages in Virginia and Mississippi. The Judges Donohue and Barrett and of the Gen Democrats took no part in the discussion, and eral Term of the Supreme Court. The section

Mesers. Sherman and Mahone only spoke. Mr. Sherman said that the recent events in Virginia and Mississippi Jemanded a full and impartial investigation of the causes which led to them, and of the proper constitutional remedy to prevent their recurrence. If the al-logations contained in the resolution were true, then in both Virginia and Mississippi conspiracies had been organized to subvert the freedom of elections, accompanied by murder and violence in many forms. "If," he said they are true, then in those communities the members of our party and our race have no rights which the prevailing majority is bound

If the riot and massacre fat Danville were a part of machinery devised by a party to deter another party or a race from the freedom of another party or a race from the freedom of polictions or the free and open expression of political opinions, then they constituted a crime against the national Government, and the highest duty of the Government was to maintain, at every hazard, the equal rights and neivileges of citizens. If the events in Copian county, Miss., involved the crime of an organized conspiracy of a party or a race to deprive another party or race of the enjoyment of their unquestioned rights, then it became a national question, which must be dealt with by the national Government. Mr. Sherman continued. No man should be allowed to held a sessit in either tional Government. Mr. Sherman continued:
No man should be allowed to hold a seat in either them of Congress whose election was secured by crimes such as are depicted here. If the essential rights of citizenship are overthrown by a State or by the people of a State with the senction of the local authories of the seat of the season of the local authories as the season of the season of the local authories at the season of the season o

last the Board passed resolutions saying that, in its opinion, tenement house eigar making was not injurious to the public health.

The law went into effect on October I, and the result was that the tenement house workers were driven to places outside of the city. The cirar manufacturers who did tenement house work united and made a test case. David A, Paul, a manufacturer of Last Eighth street, was arrested for violating the law, and held to ball after an examination. A J, Dittenhoefer and Morris S, Wise, attorneys for the manufacturers, had him brought before Judge Barrett on a writ of certiorari. Judge Barrett on a writ of certiorari. Judge Barrett was guided by a previous decision of Judge. Donohue sustaining the law, and Mr. Paul was remanded. An appeal was taken to the General Term, and, in order to expedite a final decision, the Judges affirmed the decision pro forma, and it went at once to the Court of Appeals, where Mr. William M. Evarts argued for the manufacturers. Ex-Judge Samuel Hand, Thos. S, Allison, and ex-Assistant District Attorney John Vincent appeared for the people.

All the Judges concurred in reversing the decision of the lower courts. The chief point made by the appellants was that while it might be injurious to the individual health. The title of the act, it was alleged, was therefore a mere fraud. One of the counsel for the manufacturers said last evening that as he understood the decision the tenement house work can be begun again immediately.

of cilizens shall be maintained and suforced at every inzerd.

If the Copiah resolutions are the creed of the Democratic party in the South, the war was indeed a failure. They seem to me the very germ of despotiem and barbarity; and yet I am assured by a gentleman friendly to them that they are the creed of nine-tenths of the party in power in Mississippi. In this investigation I would exceed every palliation for the conduct of the people complained of. But when this concession is made to them I would denoual that in the States under their control the freedom and equality of rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution to all cilizens shall be secured by the State Government, or shall be asserted and maintained by the Constitution to all cilizens shall be altered and maintained by the national Government.

Mr. Mahone then spoke in favor of the reso-

by the national Government.

Mr. Mahone then spoke in favor of the resolution. He said that Virginia had ondeavored to observe her faith to the nation, and the violence displayed at Danvillo was at variance with the sentiments of her people, and should not be ascribed to them as a whole. He added:
Faction leaders, for their own purposes, have set on foota slotgen scheme to compel irresolute and timid voters to endors at the poils principles which had already been rejudiated. This investigation, if ordered, will expose these methods. Virginia has no cause of nothing against the colored people who in large part compase her population. They are a factor in her life for which no other can be substituted, and between the acce, as he were classes, there is a community of interests on which is dependent the happiness and welfare

cate on which is dependent the happiness and welfare of all.

I rejoice that terroonal slavery is no longer legalized in Virginia, and that all men are liberated to an event of all the slavery is no longer legalized in Virginia, and that all men are liberated to an event of the slavery of the intelligence and unabood of his own race. To discover the gross violations of human rights which have been committed in Virginia during the late political campaign and to find and apply the remedy, I have no fear that the State will suffer by the inquiry. On the contrary, I am comident she will emerge from it free from all stain upon the reputation of the majority of her people, while upon a violant faction will be found the responsibility and the blood of her murdered citizens.

The resolution was agreed to, 33 to 29.

BUNBEAMS.

-John Owen of Katonah recently shot an eagle measuring seven feet two inches from tip to tip. -The weather, which in northern Europe had been up to January so mild, has in Rome been un

usually sever -Chief of Police Campbell of St. Louis has been reduced to the ranks. He had been guilty of an

-Col. John H. Stevens, the agricultural

editor of the Minnesota Tribune, settled in Minneapolis twenty-eight years ago, and was the first actual settlet The city's population is now estimated at 100,000 -Of all the birds and beasts that figure in the bijouterie shops of Paris at the present moment Chantieleer reigns supreme. He is made with gold set

with precious stones, of silver, of enamel, and even of porcelain, in the form of brooches, earrings, studs, buttons, and all sorts of tiny trifles. -Several European courts, including the German, have now received reports from St. Petersburg confirming beyond doubt the accuracy of recent state-

ments that a plot to murder the Czar and the Czare-wich and extending far beyond Russis, was discovered at the time of the accident to the Czar. -The leading French painters have sent a petition to the Senate praying that measures may be The commercial supremacy of the State is endangered by the threatened destruction of the forests that control and regulate the water supply of the Hud-son River, the Mohawk River, and portions of the Eric Canal. The future can be foretold from the experience

taken to protect artists and the public from being vic-timized by the manufacturers of false canvases. No fewer than four cases of spurious productions, attributed to living masters, are now before the law courts. -The Hungarian patriot, Kossuth, is now eighty-one years of age, and lives quietly in Milan. He neither believes in the alliance of the Latin races nor in

that of the Teutonic. He fancies that Austria and Rus sia will ere long be at daggers drawn, and fancies that as he has no infirmities save those of old age, he may live to see it -Miss Kate Field, who is now in Salt Lake City, says that she has discovered that whenever Brig-

ham Young wanted to entertain any one he would send him to the Townsend House. Thousands of dollars were lost by the landlerd in this way. Brigham never paid. United States officials were among these guests. Gov. Axtell and George C. Bates are named by Miss Field. -The Australian National League has wisely, probably, for the interests of the cause it has at heart, agreed to endow with a national stipend five

rium is \$2,000 per annum. This is a far more judicie estment than expending large sums on lawyers in ridiculous defences of crime. -According to the London Truth Queer lictoria has decided to close the rooms at Windsor Cas tle which were occupied by John Brown during the last few years of his life, and they are to be kept permanent ly shut up as a sort of tribute to the memory of the lightander. It is intended to place a large brass plat-

in his sitting room, which will bear an inscription re

members of Parliament of the Parnell party, Messrs. Healey, Fexton, O'Brien, and Redmond. The honors-

cording his virtues and deploring his loss. -Matt H. Carpenter's monument is ready to be creeted in Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukes. It is of Vermont marble, in Grecian style, and 75 feet in reight. The estate pays the expenses. The family bave mitted the elaborate tribute that Judge Black prepared. as that was intended for a public monument. The legend on the maride is "Matthew Hale Carpenter, born in Moretown, Vt., Dec. 22, 1824; died in Washington, D. C., not now the property of the State, no matter what the location with reference to important streams may be, are in no case necessary for the preceivation of the integrity of those streams. We do not believe that the destruction of such foresis, unloss purchased by the state, can be much longer delayed, or that, in justice to the owners of such property, any measure of control, except by purchase shall be adopted.

The second bell, which has been prepared by this committee and received the approval of the chamber of the state of the prepared by this committee and received the approval of the chamber of establishment of received the approval of the chamber of the state of the highest condition of the watersheds of the lindson, the Mohawk, the Black River, and their tribularies, and to determine what lands if any, in addition to those already belonging to the state, are necessary to assure the water smoly of those rivers.

It provides that the Commissioners may, at their discretion, institute proceedings to explore any forestiand in ionninest danger of destruction, provided that the lands state of the sum of Seas. On a surprise that the commissioners may are sufficient to the forest found to find foot the sum of Seas. On any in the sum of Seas.

It gravities that more land should be acquired by the State except by legislative sanction, only acquired by the state of the sum of Seas.

We believe that more land should be acquired and that those charged with secreting accurate information on the subject stonial likewise be suppowered to take such lands. Subject to the approval of a subsequent Legis lands.

The excendent and these to the surprise of the such action, and

Feb. 24, 1883. -Two or three years ago the assault made by the Count de Dion, a young man about town, on that redoubtable and pugnacious journalist, Mr. Aurelien Scholl, was the nine hours' wonder of the Boulevards. A few days since Mr. Scholl published a very offensive article in the Eccuement on the Count (who was sent to prison for his assault), and a duel with swords for

on the Longelsamps race course, when Mr. Scholl was slightly wounded. -A clergyman in Durham, England, some short time since taught an old man in his parish to read, and found him an apt pupit. After his lessons were finshed he was not able to call for some time, and when he did only found the wife at home. "How is John?" said he. "How does he get on with his reading?" "Oh, nicely, sir." "Ah, I suppose he'll read his Bible very nicely, sir." "Ah, I suppose he'll read his Bible very comfortably now?" "Bible, sir! Bless you, he was out of the Bible and into the newspapers long ago

-About two years ago Queen Victoria orected a very pretty swiss chalet in Hallochbuic forest, near Salmoral. It has never yet been occupied by her, and she has only visited it once or twice in order to We believe that should the actual condition of the watershed of these rivers justify it the Commissioners should be enpowered to a receive it and surely for prevent, under proper restrictions, say farther destruction of property.

The second of these bills amply provides for such actual conditions. frink ten there. The Queen has sent orders to her head forester at Balmoral to have the chalet taken to pieces as she proposes to show it at the International Forestry Exhibition, which is to be held in Edinburgh. She will also exhibit a number of specimens of Scotch firwood from Balmoral and from Ballochbuie forest.

-An old actor, Robert Baddeley, left long ago a cottage near London, for the use of "four poor comedians not disincined to live together;" and also then, the interest of which was to provide a Twelfth ake, with punch, for the Drury Lane players on Twefth Night. The custom has been perpetuated, large subscrip-tions going in sid of the original becauset, and the occa-sion is made a gala one for all the employees of the the airc. Raddeley is said to have been the last actor who

The second of these bills amply provides for such action.

The first of these bills does nothing to stop those agencies now busy in the destruction of the waters are a fitte state. The second provides of the words and thorough investigation of the whole marker, and makes it prossing the common of the whole marker, and makes it prossing the common of the whole marker, and makes it prossing expenditure of the whole marker, and makes it prossing expenditure of manager, state in a large or unreasonable expenditure of manager, we recommend the passage of the second bill. We believe that the commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing interests of the state at stake, and that unless this bill, or a bill studier in its general provisions, can be emarked. Frest and listing talefortunes with fall upon the community. This is a subject of vital imperfance to every intuition to the state. We use its careful von sideration. It deserves your used attention. The cooperation of hilleria is is treded to avert the immunical danger that threatens us in the destruction of the set of the people along any make itself therefore the people along into make itself therefore the people along into make itself therefore the people along make itself therefore the people along the people alo appeared at rehearsal in the royal garb of scarlet and gold, once worn by actors as "her Majesty's servants." —Col. E. G. Cooper has told the Denver News of a fair threadth estable he half from death in the jaws of a Colorado mountain how. He was skating on a take near his gold mine, and the hon sprang for him. There was a chase for some miles, the Colonel occasion ally getting the best of the lion by making a sudde curve. At sength one skate began to loosen, and he felt that the supreme moment was at hand. He had heard that music might southe a brute, and he began to sing but this entaged the bon, and, bethinking himself of rival newspaper he had in his pocket, he drew it forth and read the lion to sleep.

We pray carnestly for your cooperation.

We pray carnestly for your cooperation.

Mosais K. Jaser, Seattle D. Ramber, D. Winted
James, Charles E. Seattle, Constitute N. Billes, Solone
Herwiners, Toomas B. Cooplingtons, Special Committee
on Preservation of the Advendack Forests of the Chamber of Committee, New York,

New York, Jan. 22, 1884 The best thing to do with a cold or bad cough is to get rid of it, for which purpose use at once for Jayne's Expectorant, for nearly half a century a popular lang remedy.—adm.

dears. Sherman and Mahone Denounce the

INTIMIDATION IN THE SOUTH.